

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE IN FRANCE.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 1st of December, the Corps Legislatif of France met for the purpose of making its official declaration of the number of votes given on the plebiscite for re-establishing the Empire in France. The tribunes were crowded, and all the persons occupying them apparently belonged to the higher classes of society. The number of deputies present was two hundred and forty, and all wore their grand official costume. A solemn silence took place when M. BILLAULT, the President, proceeded by the Messengers of State and the Ushers, and accompanied by the Vice President and Secretaries, entered the house.

The President, after taking his seat, proceeded to read the official declaration of the Legislative body, to the effect that the French people has by an immense majority called LOUIS NAPOLEON to be Emperor of the French. The following is the vote:

Yes.....7,864,189
No.....253,145
Null.....93,326

Majority for Louis Napoleon, Emperor...7,547,718

The following is the official document by M. BILLAULT, viz:

"DECLARATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY."

"The Legislative Body, having taken into consideration the results of the plebiscite of November 7, 1852;

"Having considered the decree of the same day, calling on the French people to vote on the acceptance or rejection of the plebiscite proposed by the Senate;

"Looking at the decree of November 7, 1852, convoking the Legislative body for the purpose of verifying the regularity of the votes, of summing them up, and of declaring the result;

"After having examined and verified in the sittings of its bureaux of November 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, and of December 1, the proceedings of the votes given in the eighty-six Departments and Algeria, and by the land and sea forces;

"After having heard, in the sittings of November 30 and December 1, a report to it by its bureaux, and having confirmed by a vote, after each of these reports, the regularity and exactitude of the figures examined, such as they are set down in the table annexed to the present declaration;

"Considering that in presence of the immense majority of votes already ascertained to be given in favor of the plebiscite, there is no necessity for waiting for the few preponderant votes in distant departments, and of which the verification will be made hereafter, and that it is fitting, in order to comply with the national will, to proclaim without delay the great event which fixes the destinies of France:

"Declares—

"1. That the operations of the vote have been every where freely and regularly accomplished.

"2. That the general summing-up of votes given on the plebiscite has given—

"Seven million eight hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-nine (7,824,189) bulletins bearing the word 'yes'.

"Two hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred and forty-five (253,145) bulletins bearing the word 'no'.

"And sixty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-six bulletins null.

"In consequence, the Legislative Body declares—

"That the French people, convoked to vote in its entirety on the 21st and 22d of November, 1852, has accepted the following plebiscite:

"The French people wills the re-establishment of the Imperial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with succession to his legitimate descendants, legitimate or adopted; and gives him the right to regulate the order of succession to the Throne in the Bonaparte family, as is set forth in the *senatus-consultum* of November 7, 1852.

"A unanimous cry of 'Vive l'Empereur' greeted this declaration, and the Legislative Body decided by acclamation that it would proceed the same evening, at eight o'clock, to the Palace of St. Cloud, to present to His Majesty the Emperor the result of the votes of the French people.

"Given at the Palace of the Legislative Body, in public sitting, this 1st day of December, 1852.

"BILLAULT,
President of the Legislative Body.

"DOLLOZ,
Duke de Tarente,
Baron Eschamps, etc.,
Dugas, Secretaries."

Scarcely had M. BILLAULT terminated reading this declaration, when cries of "Vive l'Empereur" burst out from every part of the Chamber, tribunes and all. The whole assembly then rose and again shouted "Vive l'Empereur."

Immediately afterward the members proceeded in full costume to St. Cloud, where they had audience of the Prince President, who was surrounded by all his Ministers and other State functionaries, when the President of the Legislative Assembly said:

"Sire: We lay before your Majesty the solemn expression of the national will. In the name of the oaths which were decreed to you by popular enthusiasm, you showed no anxiety to assume a crown which was offered to you on all sides, but desired that France should decide by free reflection; you wished that the supreme decision, by which a people, master of itself, disposes sovereignly of its destiny, should only be taken coolly and in complete liberty.

"Your wish, sire, is accomplished; a free ballot, secret, and open, has been honestly examined under the eyes of all. Summing up eight millions of votes, its gives to the legitimacy of your Government the widest basis on which any Government of the world has ever been established. From the day when six millions of votes collected for you by the Government itself which they called you to replace, deposited in your hands the fate of the country, France, at each new ballot, has marked by additional millions of votes the continued increase of her confidence in you. Without as within her municipalities, in her *filles* as in her votes, every where her feelings have burst forth. From one end of the country to the other, flocking on your steps, hastening from all parts to salute the man of their hopes and of their faith, our people have sufficiently made known to the world that you are their Emperor, the Emperor chosen by the people, and that you carry with you that national spirit which, on the day marked out by Providence, crowns new dynasties, and seats them in place of those which it no longer animates.

"Taking shelter under an immense recollection of glory, under what it holds most precious—its honor abroad, its security at home, and the immortal principle of 1789—the firm basis of the new French society so powerfully organized by the Emperor, your uncle, our nation again raises up, with proud love, that dynasty of the Bonapartes which sprung from him, and which was not overthrown by French hands. But, while preserving a proud remembrance of the great events of war, it hopes to see in you the great things of peace. Having already seen you at work, it expects from you a resolute, prompt, and prosperous government. In order to aid you in it, it surrounds you with all its sympathies, it delivers itself wholly up to you. The French, sire, are with you. Never has a royal brow worn one more legitimate or more popular."

"The EMPEROR, as we must henceforth style him, then addressed both Chambers as follows:

"MEMBERS: The new reign which you this day inaugurate derives not its origin, as so many others recorded in history have done, from violence, from conquest, or from fraud. It is what you have just declared it—the legal result of the will of a whole people who consolidate in oaths that which they had founded in the midst of agitations.

"I am penetrated with gratitude towards the nation which three times in four years has sustained me by its suffrages, and each time has only augmented its majority to increase my power; but the more that power increases in extent and vital power, the more does it need enlightened men, such as those who every day surround me—Independent men, such as those whom I address—to guide me by their counsel, to bring back my authority within proper limits, if it could ever quit them.

"I take from you this day, with the crown, the name of NAPOLEON THE THIRD, because the will of the people has bestowed it on me in their acclamations, because the whole nation has ratified it. It is then to be inferred that, in accepting the title, I fall into the error imputed to the Prince who, returning from exile, declared null and void all that had been done in his absence? Far from me be such a wild mistake. Not only do I recognize the Governments which have preceded me, but I inherit in some manner all that they have accomplished, of good and of evil; for Governments which succeed one to another are, notwithstanding different origin, liable for their predecessors.

"But the more completely that I accept all that for fifty years history transmits to us, with her indefeasible authority, the less is it permitted me to pass in silence over the glorious reign of the head of my family, and the regular though ephemeral title of his son, whom the two chambers proclaimed in the last burst of vanquished patriotism. Thus, then, the title of NAPOLEON THE THIRD is not one of the dynastic superannuated pretensions which seem to be an insult to good sense and to truth; it is the homage rendered to a Government which was legitimate, and to which we owe the brightest pages of our modern history. My reign does not date from 1815; it dates from this very moment, when you have announced the suffrages of the nation.

"Receive, then, my thanks, gentlemen of the Chamber of Deputies, for the *elate* you have given to the manifestation of the national will, by rendering it more evident by your supervision, and more imposing by your declaration. I thank you also, gentlemen of the State, for having been the first to address congratulations to me, as you were the first to give expression to the popular wish. Aid me, all of you, to set firm in the land, upon too many revolutions, a stable government, which shall have for its basis religion, probity, and love. For the suffering classes, receive here my oath that no sacrifice shall be wanting on my part to ensure the prosperity of my country; AND WILL I MAINTAIN PEACE I WILL YIELD IN NOTHING WHICH MAY TOUCH THE HONOR OR THE DIGNITY OF FRANCE."

The most enthusiastic cries of "Vive l'Empereur," "Vive Napoleon III," followed the speech, and the EMPEROR, again thanking M. Mesnard and M. Billault, retired to his apartments with the same ceremony which marked his entry.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree headed, "NAPOLEON, by the Grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French. To all present and to come, greeting."

Then follows a recital of the *senatus-consultum*, followed by a decree for its promulgation. The second article is as follows: "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is Emperor of the French under the name of Napoleon III."

By a second decree the Minister of War, St. Arnaud, General Mangin and General de Castellane are created Marshals of France, in consideration of the ability and courage displayed by them in defence of the country under the grave circumstances through which it had passed.

The Courts of Appeal are to be called Courts Imperial, and law officers of the State are to take the title Imperial.

The seal of the Emperor is to be a crowned Imperial Eagle reposing on thunder, (*reposant sur la foudre*). All official seals are to be after the same model.

All offences committed by the press and publications are pardoned, fines remitted, and imprisonments annulled. The warnings given to papers are withdrawn.

National Guards under disciplinary penalties are relieved from 1848, is restored.

A day's pay is allowed to non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and sailors in the new copper coin, in celebration of the promulgation of the Empire.

The city was illuminated in the evening, but the great fetes were put off till the coronation.

The Emperor was to be proclaimed in all the departments on Sunday, the 5th instant.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, DECEMBER 3, 1852.

The great event in the Parliamentary proceedings hitherto is the debate on Mr. VILLIERS'S resolutions respecting free-trade, and the result, which we stated last week. This result showed that "protection" could only muster fifty-three votes in its defence. These fifty-three votes, says the *Times*, include "sharp lawyers, successful merchants, railway gents, crazy pamphleteers, and eloquent Irish barristers." The Ministerial journals, strange to say, claim two victories upon this occasion, and simply upon the ground that the Ministers voted in the majority on both divisions. It appears to us that they knew they were sure to have a beating, and they preferred to receive it from a gold-headed bamboo in the hands of Lord PALMERSTON, rather than from a rough cut-throat cudgel in those of Mr. VILLIERS; therefore they voted against the latter, and humbly acquiesced in the satisfaction of the former.

All before known, writes our correspondent, the result of the vote of confidence in the Ministry was more than double what any other vessel has ever brought; from £50 to £60 was paid to every man for the run. A party of four men from Adelaide turned up one morning between breakfast and dinner 150 lbs. weight of pure gold. Seven tons of gold were lying at Adelaide Quay for want of horses to bring it to Melbourne, and more was daily accumulating. The government assayer at Melbourne has been directed to prepare for coining. If that measure should appear desirable. No less than 9,488 ounces of gold were deposited for assay on one morning, August 18th.

The following statements, made by the Marquis of GRANBY during the late debate in the House of Commons, have a bearing upon this question, and almost induce us to join in the inquiry, what has become of the gold? His Lordship states that the quantity of gold received in England from Australia, California, and by the West India steamers, between June and September, was £11,000,000; the gold in the Bank of England on the 31st June was £20,686,517; on the 24th of October it was £21,811,596. Therefore, no great quantity of the imported gold had gone there. "Surely that showed that gold had gone out of the country to pay for the articles that had imported, and that if it had not been for this large importation of the precious metals they would have had a recurrence of the panic of 1847." This observation was received by his Lordship's party with loud cheers; but we have yet to learn that the imports for the last nine months have exceeded the exports; and if they have, they did so because the vast amount of idle capital urged on speculation, and the extra purchases (if made) would not have been made had not this increased capital existed; and therefore they would not have caused any crisis. If we recollect right, some of your political economists say that much of the gold which you have received has come to England to pay for an excess of imports. Well, if the balance of trade with England be against America, it is a clear gain to the United States to pay her debts. We beg to ask Lord Granby what fortune country or countries has got the missing £10,000,000? He answers the question partly by finding another outlet for it. The average emigration for the last five years from the British Isles has been, he says, 312,000 persons. The average outfit, he says, of each person was £5 10s., and therefore, he says, "two millions had been expended upon emigration." Now, without examining his Lordship's calculations too closely, we will attend to his argument, and observe that, as the outlets of the emigrants from this country would be paid for in this country, we cannot conceive how the quantity of gold in England has been diminished by this operation. We will not follow this noble member of Parliament further in his dissertation upon gold and emigration. It certainly is not necessary that a marquis or a member of Parliament should be an adept in arithmetic, or capable of reasoning correctly; for he is a person who is both the former, and is not, judging from this speech, either the one or the other of the latter.

The following new publications are announced: A new novel by CURRIER BELL, the author of *Jane Eyre*; *Kaffra*; and its inhabitants, by the Rev. F. P. FLEMING; *Two Thousand miles ride through the Argentine Provinces*, by W. McCANN; *The Royalist and the Republican*, a story of the Kansas Insurrection; *Australia as it is*, by F. LANCLOT; *The Lieutenant's Story*, by Lady CATHERINE LONG; *The Companion to the British Admiralty for 1853* contains some curious and useful *Resumes*. An article "On the difficulty of a correct description of Books," by Mr. DE MORGAN, shows that there are many more difficulties in cataloguing a large library than are dreamed of by most people. An article on Electric Telegraphs brings down the scientific history of the discovery to the present day, and gives due credit to the citizens of the United States for the immense development which they have given to this important adaptation of science to the immediate and daily business of life. This is particularly evident in the improvements which have been adopted in the United States telegraph reporting.

Again we have to look to FRANCE for the leading items of our foreign budget, for the affairs of France mix themselves up, and seem to form the present business of nearly all Europe. We know not what the British Government perceive, "looming in the future," but there is no doubt that orders have been given for the laying down several additional war steamers of a large size, and that an appropriation will be asked for a considerable additional number of seamen, reports says 7,000.

The Empire is at length a *fait accompli*. The Corps Legislatif proclaimed yesterday the final result of votes on the plebiscite, as follows:

Ayes.....7,864,189
Noes.....253,145
Informal and null.....93,326

The votes in December, 1851, which elected Louis NAPOLEON President for ten years were:

Ayes.....7,559,799
Noes.....1,119,000

The result of the present election was proclaimed amidst unanimous cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" Immediately afterwards the whole Corps Legislatif went to St. Cloud, in costume, to present the result to the new-made Emperor. Thus may it be said to Louis NAPOLEON as it was to Macbeth—

"Thou hast now: King, Cawdor, Glamis, all, As the weird women promised."

The Empire was proclaimed yesterday in Paris at ten o'clock, and the new Emperor made his triumphal entry at one o'clock. Louis NAPOLEON made a speech to the Corps Legislatif when that body made their report of the votes taken at the election. This speech, the *Times* thinks, is not of an absolutely pacific tendency. The most elaborate portion is a reference to the title of NAPOLEON II, which he has assumed. He professes to recognise as to inherit in some sort all that has been accomplished, both of good and evil, by the Governments which have preceded him, but accompanies this declaration with no expression of deference to the laws then enacted, or the engagements they have contracted. He distinctly avows that the title of NAPOLEON II was legitimate and regular, although ephemeral, and calls upon the world to recognise in his own title the claims of his predecessor, though it was precisely against those claims that all Europe stood assembled and victorious in arms. He concludes with observing that, while he will maintain peace, he will yield in nothing which may touch the honor and dignity of France. The first act of the Emperor is, however, a very gracious one. All penalties recorded against the press are forgiven, and the *avenues* suspended over several newspapers will be considered null and void.

The *Kohler Zeitung* gives the following as the statistics of the French Army and Navy:

ARMY.....Foot.....275,000
Horse.....60,000
Artillery.....36,000
Engineers.....10,000
Foreign Legion and Africans.....12,000

NAVY.....Vessels of the line.....40
Corvettes.....40
Brigs.....50
Transports.....15

Sailing vessels.....198
Steam Navy.....Frigates.....10
Corvettes of from 200 to 400 horse-power.....20
Small steamers.....70

The Navy, both divisions, is manned by 1,872 officers and 27,000 gunners, marines, and sailors.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL do not together furnish a single word of news. AND FROM ITALY we have only the following paragraph relating to the Pope and the new Emperor of France, as found in a letter from the Paris correspondent of the *Times*:

"A private letter has been very recently received from Rome, from which it would appear that the Pope has for the first time announced his disinclination to come to Paris to consecrate the new Emperor. Fresh negotiations have, however, been commenced to induce his Holiness to change his purpose, which, it would appear, has been expressed by the Pope to remove with him, through his usual mildness, and which has held out even after the receipt of letters from several of the French prelates. Plus VII. having been cited as a precedent, the Pope is said to have replied in such a manner as to leave no doubt of the reality of a treaty that was entirely an exceptional case. The Pope's new Emperor is to be denominated Napoleon III, and reigns by right of succession, a favor cannot be demanded for him which might with equal right be demanded by all the Catholic sovereigns of Europe; and in such case the whole of the Pope's life would be spent in travelling."

Nor does the whole of GERMANY furnish more than one short paragraph from Berlin and another from Vienna. The former is that the Prussian Government has resolved to propose to the Chamber not only an augmentation of the budget of war, but also that of worship, chiefly with a view of affording the Protestant Church the means of combatting the *propaganda* hostile to its interests. The new budget is intended to restore Prussia to its full importance as a military and Protestant State. The Austrian paragraph relates to the devastated condition of Hungary, the supply of provisions at Pesth being so short that prices have reached an enormous height. Instead of trying to restore agriculture or to encourage imports, the Government has fixed a maximum of prices. An additional tax has been levied on salt of seven shillings per hundred weight in Lombardy and five shillings sixpence in the Venetian territory.

There is no news from the Cape of Good Hope. The last Indian mail brings an account of the capture of Promé by the British troops, with the loss of only one killed and six wounded. The war was considered as nearly at an end. The Admiral had died of cholera. The army was healthy.

London Stock Exchange, 3 o'clock: The construction put upon Louis NAPOLEON'S speech and the uncertainty as to the budget have together a very depressing effect on the market; consols, both for cash and account, 101 to 101½.

We have no late quotations from Paris. There has been an active demand this week for almost all classes of American securities, and prices are well supported. Messrs. D. Bell & Co.'s list is as follows:

United States 5 per cent. bonds.....1863 98 99
Do. 6 per cent. bonds.....1862 104 105
Do. 6 per cent. bonds.....1863 110 111
Do. 6 per cent. bonds.....1863 110 111

New York State 5 per cent. bonds.....1857-1860 108 109
Pennsylvania 5 per cent. bonds.....1862 86 87
Do. 6 per cent. bonds.....1870 107 108
Ohio 6 per cent. bonds.....1870 107 108
Massachusetts 5 per cent. sterling bonds.....1868 108 109
Massachusetts 5 per cent. dollar bonds.....1872 97 98
Illinois Internal Improvement 6 per cent.....73 75
Ditto Interest.....48 49
Ditto Bonds.....98 99
Alabama 5 per cent.....1863 85 87
Alabama 5 per cent. sterl. bonds.....1858-59 87 89
Virginia 6 per cent. bonds.....1868 99 101
Kentucky 6 per cent.....1868 99 101
Tennessee 6 per cent.....1862 98 99
Canada 6 per cent. sterling bonds.....1874 115 116
Do. 6 per cent. do.....1870 115 116
Boston City 5 per cent.....1852-1862 102 103
Boston 4 per cent. sterling bonds.....1872 102 103
Montreal City 6 per cent.....1857-1865 85 86
New York City 5 per cent. sterling bonds.....1855-1870 96 97
Pennsylvania Central Railroad 6 per cent.....1880 98 100
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 6 per cent. sterling ½ per cent. bonds.....1860 86 87
New York and Erie 7 per cent. first mortgage.....1868-1869 105 106
Ditto 7 per cent. 2d mortgage.....1859 101 102
Ditto 7 per cent. convertible.....1862 91 93
Michigan Central 8 per cent. convertible.....1860 102 103
Ohio and Pennsylvania 7 per cent.....1860-1866 90 91

Young Mother, (who is extremely sentimental, on noticing that her first-born, in the cradle, is excessively restless.)—The angels are whispering to me, that my own darling babe, Laura, the child has only got wind in its stomach.

TO THE EDITORS.

Since the discovery of the California gold mines, much time has been taken up in Congress discussing the importance of a mint there and a mint here, and no doubt the subject will be resumed during the present session. Whether a mint be established in the city of New York, or any other place, is a matter of utter indifference to the writer: nevertheless he begs leave to make a suggestion. If the mints already in existence are incompetent to put in export shape the large amount of "the dust" constantly coming from California, other mints should be established forthwith. As the tariff of 1846 was formed for the special benefit of all persons living out of the United States, why not construct another mint, so that the dust may be more rapidly converted into coin to accommodate foreigners? It is, true, that another mint would be an additional tax on the People; but as they, through their servants in Congress, pass bills that keep us always in debt to Europe, so they should pass bills to liquidate the debt as speedily as possible. Complaints will come from abroad if large amounts of gold dust are permitted to sleep in the Philadelphia mint, and this would be a blot upon our escutcheon. Let us then make a clean breast of it; and, as fast as the steamers bring to us the treasures of California, put them in exporting shape for foreign accommodation. We are certainly a generous people. We have had that reputation since 1846; and we should not lose so good a name. Besides, if we will buy fifty or a hundred millions per annum more than we sell, it is our duty to pay the balance promptly.

South of Mason & Dixon's Line.

DECEMBER, 1852.

FLORIDA AFFAIRS.

The New Orleans Picayune has the following view of the late Message of Governor BROWN to the Legislature of Florida:

"The most important part is devoted to the subject of internal improvements within the State. Florida is in the rear of every other State in progress and in the improvement of her vast natural resources. Colonized nearly three hundred years ago, possessing millions of acres of fertile land, proverbial for her fine climate, with a sea-coast twelve hundred miles in extent, fine harbors and rivers, she is yet very weak in numbers, without public works, and almost without public spirit. The munificent land donation of Congress lies unappropriated. The Governor recites these facts, and, without analyzing too closely the cause of these deficiencies, very earnestly urges a State movement by the coming Legislature for the establishment of a State system of improvement, and advises some changes in the State laws to facilitate the formation of internal improvement corporations. He particularly objects to the power which the State reserves of repealing charters, and recommends amendments embracing these views particularly in the charters of the Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad Company. There is no other definite scheme recommended in the message on the subject of railroads, and only the general suggestion that public and private means should be united in some State enterprise, while the State fund is entire, and local schemes have not yet been able to obtain any portion of it for isolated works."

"The Indian removal question takes up considerable space in the message. The Governor has no faith at all in the sincerity of Billow Bowlegs, the Seminole chief, who lately visited Washington and made an engagement or promise to remove with him, and free from all claims to the West. He believes that cunning chief never intended to keep the promise, and says that since the return of the delegation to Florida Billy has declared that he never will remove peacefully. The Legislature is therefore advised to determine the measures and the time for State action in order to compel the removal, should these anticipations of Billy's treachery prove well founded."

The Legislature has elected State officers, as follows: M. D. PATT, Attorney General; F. L. VILLEQUE, Secretary of State; JOHN BEARD, Comptroller; C. H. AGSTIS, State Treasurer.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

Late Jamaica papers furnish some particulars of the late earthquake at St. Jago de Cuba on the 26th of November, a brief mention of which has been previously made. The following is an abridgement of a translation from *El Relator de Santiago*, published in the Kingston Standard:

An earthquake as violent and of longer duration than that which occurred on the 26th of August last took place soon after three o'clock this morning.

At four o'clock another shock was felt, though not so violent as the first, and at seven o'clock a slight tremor of the earth was also perceptible.

According to the best calculations we have made, the direction of the earthquake was from north to south. We state this to remove any doubt as to the fact that after the earthquake the motions produced by the convulsions of the earth, on entering our room we perceived that a cot, which had been placed from east to west, had described a semi-circle, and was found placed north and south.

The destruction is great. We can only at this moment afford our readers a brief detail of the disasters that have emanated from the event.

Estados de Desamort.—The Exchequer Office; the Hotel of the Seven Doors; the store where resided Señor Anelli; the Friendship Exchange, in Paseo street; the store of Messrs. T. Brooks & Co.; the house No. 1. Barcenas street; the house No. 12 Barcenas street; the house No. 172 Extramuros street; the store No. 4 Marina street; the house No. 49 Jaques street; the factory No. 11 do.; the house No. 52 do. The edifice attached to the naval wharf has suffered much.

The following churches are those which, in a greater degree, are in a dilapidated state:

The new church; the Church of Belencito; the cathedral; the house No. 112 in Extramuros street has been entirely destroyed; the Union Store; the barber establishment called Rosa Cubano; the corpse and wall of the shop in Extramuros street, the corner of Pelvaria, are seriously injured; the confectionary called La Diana; the Valencian bakery; the Benedito; the house No. 12 Barcenas street; the house No. 48 St. Lucia street; the Commercial office; the theatre has suffered in some degree; the walls, &c. of Messrs. Miguel's edifice, and a great many more have fallen.

The mercantile establishments have suffered much, and great loss is sustained. In fact, so destructive an earthquake has never before been felt in Cuba.

In the street called Paseo de la Marina, the earth is broken up.

In the house attached to the Exchequer office there were girls, a black and a brown, who escaped with only a few bruises about the body. They were extracted from amid the ruins.

We are informed of the following strange event that transpired in the house of Don Jose Maria Rodriguez: During the commotion of the earth a female child was asleep in its bed, and the walls within the house, while its mother and little girl were sleeping, fell in another side in an adjoining chamber, and near to the third wall. Both walls fell, yet neither of the three received any injury.

Among the shipping some individuals were playing at draughts, during the commotion of some of which threw themselves into the sea, so violent were the undulations. A slight shock occurred at twenty-three minutes past 2 o'clock P.M.

The edifice attached to the estate called Ignoranda have all been destroyed; fortunately there were no persons in them at the time.

An account published in one of the Kingston papers says that three lives were lost, while on the other hand a letter of the 5th instant contradicts that report.

The private letters from St. Jago state that the cholera had materially declined, and the daily cases did not exceed four or five in number.

VALUABLE STATISTICAL WORK.

Mr. Dellow, of New Orleans, (editor of the popular Review bearing his name), has just issued the third and last volume of his elaborate and important work on the "Industrial Resources, &c. of the Southern and Western States," embracing a view of the commerce, agriculture, manufactures, internal improvements, slave and free labor, slavery institutions, products, &c. of the South; together with historical and statistical sketches of the different States and cities of the Union; statistics of the United States commerce and manufactures, from the earliest periods, compared with other leading Powers; the results of the different census returns since 1790, and returns of the census of 1850, on population, agriculture, and general industry, &c., with an appendix.

This comprehensive work contains a vast amount of information useful for public men in every part of the country; but for all intelligent citizens in the South and West especially it is an invaluable contribution. The mere introduction to the immense range of statistical matter it contains fills ten pages; and as Mr. Dellow has bestowed great labor in the compilation of the work, as well as great expense in publishing it, we may express the hope that he will find an ample remuneration in the liberality of the public whose interest he has sought so ably and laboriously to serve.

DEATH OF HORATIO GREENOUGH.

On Saturday morning, Mr. HORATIO GREENOUGH, whose alarming illness was announced a few days ago, died of a brain fever.

He was born in the city of Boston, in 1805. He received his education in the Boston schools, and was here most highly esteemed as a man and an artist. He early exhibited, even while at school, a talent for the art by which he became so eminently distinguished, and which he prosecuted as the business of his life. He was graduated at Harvard College, in 1825, and soon after proceeded to Italy, where he devoted himself to the cultivation and improvement of the noble talent with which he was gifted.

He has spent most of his life since in Italy, having only returned to this country on occasional visits. He resided principally at Florence, devoting himself most enthusiastically and laboriously to the pursuit of his art. There he accomplished, besides many busts, a great number of works which added to his constantly-increasing reputation. The *Medora*, the *Chanting Cherub*, and the *Angel Abdiel*, are among his beautiful productions in the early part of his residence abroad. About ten years since he finished his noble colossal statue of Washington, of which it was said some years since, with great truth, "We do not know the work which can justly be preferred to it, whether we consider the purity of the taste, the loftiness of the conception, the truth of the character, or the accuracy of anatomical study and mechanical skill." No one who sees this noble statue, standing as it does under the canopy of heaven, beside the Capitol in Washington, but feels that for once the grandest of all possible subjects has been managed by talent altogether equal to it, and with entire success, in the conception and execution.

Mr. Greenough's last great work, executed at Florence under a contract with the Government, in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, made under Mr. Van Buren's Administration, has just reached this country, but has been seen and universally admired by great numbers of persons who have seen it in Italy. It consists of an allegorical group of statues designed to embellish the pedestal of the eastern portion of the Capitol at Washington, and it is represented as